

ANNUAL REPORT

--OF---

JOHN ROBERTSON, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

WITH

VITAL STATISTICS

AND

WORK OF THE INSPECTOR,

FOR THE YEAR

1897

WORKINGTON:

PRINTED BY G. SUART, WILSON STREET, 1898.





Cockermonth Kural Pistrict Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

-OF-

JOHN ROBERTSON, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

WITH

VITAL STATISTICS

AND

WORK OF THE INSPECTOR,

FOR THE YEAR

1897.

WORKINGTON:
PRINTED BY G. SUART, WILSON STREET,
1898.

Digitized by the Internet Archive in 2017 with funding from Wellcome Library

Cockermouth Rural District Council.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

GENTLEMEN,

My Seventeenth Annual Report on the Vital Statistics and Public Health of this District for 1897, I now submit for your consideration.

The area of the district in statute acres is approximately 162,145.

Area

The population up to the middle of the year is estimated Population. at 26,395.

Throughout the entire district the total births registered were 688 (320 males and 368 females), and equal to an annual rate of 26.06 per 1000. Since 1891 the birth-rate has been decreasing, and this year shows a further decline of 1.51 per 1000 in comparison with 1896.

Birth-rate.

In the four Registration Sub-Districts the birth-rates were:—Keswick Rural, 16.8; Cockermouth do., 26.3; Workington do., 29.5; and Maryport do., 28.7 per 1,000. In Keswick, Workington, and Maryport Rural districts the birth-rate has declined, but an increase is observed in the Cockermouth district.

There were 50 illegitimate births during the year, or 7.2 illegitimate in every 100 legitimate births.

Throughout the district there were registered 321 deaths from all causes, and of these 154 were males and 167 females; this number representing a rate of 12·16 per 1,000 and somewhat lower than that for 1896. As two of these deaths were recent importations into the district (one from Aspatria and one from Huddersfield), the true deathrate is 12·08 per 1,000. In the first quarter of the year the death-rate reached 16·0 per 1,000, and the increase was due to the prevalence and fatality of Whooping-cough in several townships. But the second quarter was more satisfactory at 12·4, and the third and fourth quarters with the respective rates of 9·6 and 10·4 were decidedly favourable.

Death-rate.

Keswick District. Keswick Rural District with an estimated population of 3,440, returned 40 deaths, or an annual rate of 11.6 per 1,000, and higher than the unusually low rate of last year. Several isolated outbreaks of Scarlet Fever occurred in the district during the year, principally Above Derwent, Borrowdale, Underskiddaw and Bewaldeth, and at Riggwood, a farm house in the latter township, a child aged 3 years died from the disease and the only insanitary surrounding was a byre adjoining the dwelling house. Bewaldeth and Underskiddaw being small townships show increased deathrates, while the others remain satisfactory.

Cockermouth District.

Cockermouth Rural District with an estimated popula. tion of 6,563, registered 77 deaths, and equal to an annual rate of 11.7 per 1,000, and lower than the rate for 1896. With the exceptions of an outbreak of Whooping-cough at Wyndham Row, and two fatal cases of Membranous Croup at Great Broughton, and one death in a child from Diphtheria at Waterend, Lowsswater, the district was free A slight increase in the confrom any epidemic disease. stitutional disease Cancer is observed, but a marked decrease in deaths due to acute Lung diseases favourably A few townships with small influenced the death-rate. populations shew high death-rates, but generally the public health throughout the district was of a satisfactory character.

Workington District. Workington Rural District with an estimated population of 7,104, records 94 deaths, with an annual rate of 13·2 per 1,000, and higher than the rate for the preceding year. As Whooping-cough was prevalent in Seaton township at the beginning of the year, and five cases proved fatal, it necessitated the closing of the Camerton National and Sunday Schools for a specified time. Likewise a few families suffered from Scarlatina, otherwise the other townships escaped any outbreaks of an infectious disorder. Tubercular Consumption proved slightly more fatal during the year, and nearly double the number of deaths in the senile period of life occurred which mainly contributed to the increased death-rate. Great Clifton, Greysouthen and Workington Rural, show an advance in their respective annual rates, but independent of any zymotic diseases.

Maryport District.

Maryport Rural District with an estimated population of 9,288, returned 110 deaths, representing an annual rate of 11.8 per 1,000, and very much lower than the comparatively high rate for 1896.

Zymotic deaths from Whooping-cough, with an increase

of deaths from infantile diseases of nutrition are the unfavourable features in these death returns, while the greatly reduced mortality from acute diseases of the respiratory organs is its most distinctive characteristic, and responsible for the low average of the annual rate. The three most populous townships are only represented by medium rates, viz: Crosscanonby, Dearham and Flimby.

By classifying these 321 deaths according to their ages, 74 were those of infants under one year of age. 23 between one and five, 14 between five and fifteen, 13 between fifteen and twenty five, 88 between twenty-five and sixtyfive, and 109 sixty five years and upwards.

Of the 321 deaths, 74 were those of infants under one year of age, and 109 of persons sixty-five years of age and upwards. Measured by the proportion of deaths under Senile Deaths one year of age to 1,000 registered births, the infantile death-rate was 107.5, against 114.9 and 124.6 in the two preceding years. Among persons aged sixty-five years of age and upwards the death-rate was 33.9 per cent of total deaths, against 23.8 and 23.7 in the two preceding years. Here the reduced infantile and the increased senile rates indicate that the satisfactory sanitary state of the district is favourably affecting the public health.

Infantile and

The deaths in 1897 comprise 2 from Scarlet Fever, 1 Zymotic Rate. from Diphtheria, 4 from Membranous Croup, 16 from Whooping-cough, 1 from Enteric Fever, and 5 from Diarrhea. Thus 29 deaths were assigned to these principal zymotic diseases, and represent an annual rate of 1.09 per 1,000, against 1.31 and 1.68 in the two preceding years. Here likewise a diminished zymotic death-rate is another sure index of continued progress in the hygienic surroundings of our rural villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings.

Compared with 1896, the mortality from Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Enteric Fever, Diarrhea have all declined, while that from Whoopingcough has slightly increased, and from Smallpox, Measles and Erysipelas no deaths were recorded during the year.

Deaths due to this disorder have declined, and existed at Great Clifton, 1; Dearham, 1; and Flimby, 3; and of these two were infants and three adults.

One infant aged 3 months died from Diarrhea at Flimby Brow, where the house was overcrowded, as it contained two small bedrooms as sleeping apartments for the

accommodation of nine members in the family, and only permitted of 277 cubic feet of air space per head.

Diarrhœa.

Another infant died recently in Sandlane, and here likewise the bedroom accommodation (only two small rooms) for the hygienic requirements of a family consisting of eight members was insufficient, where only 266 cubic feet of air space was allotted to each individual.

Infectious
Disease
(Notification)
Act.

There were 75 infectious cases certified under the Act in comparison with 123, 162, and 255, during the three preceding years. These comprised 59 from Scarlet Fever, 5 from Membranous Croup, 2 from Diphtheria, 2 from Enteric Fever, and 7 from Erysipelas.

Of all the infectious notifiable diseases, Scarlet Fever is invariably the most prolific, being 58 cases against 90 for the preceding year, and 196 and 130 in the years 1894 and 1895 respectively, so that the notification of these cases, together with their subsequent partial isolation during these four years from 1894 to 1897 has undoubtedly been a potent agent in circumscribing the disease and so aiding in the reduction of the number of cases to the present satisfactory number. The mortality likewise is small, as only two cases in children proved fatal; one at Bewaldeth where the byre was contiguous with the dwelling, and the other at James Place, Flimby, where the houses are placed back to back, local conditions which are in both cases inimical to health, especially where the lives of children are concerned.

The first outbreak occurred in January at Braithwaite in a house directly opposite to the National School, where two children contracted the fever, but the infection most probably was imported into the district. Here the mother displayed gross carelessness in the isolation of the patients, as they were permitted outside the dwelling and associating with the pupils, five cases in three separate families soon contracted the infection, which was ultimately suppressed without any interference with school instruction. Limited outbreaks throughout the district prevailed more or less during the year, but a marked recundesence of the fever became apparent during the months of March, August, September and October, although the type of the disease continued mild in character.

Scarlet Fever made its appearance in two separate families, one at Portinscale and the other at Fothergill, Flimby, where both were engaged in business as provision dealers. Under these circumstances no adequate isolation was observed, thereby incurring a serious danger in the possible spread of the disease. Again at Portinscale,

where the specific poison was transmitted from the adjoining Urban district of Keswick, a boy aged 9 years in a lodginghouse caught the disorder in August when the place was full of visitors, and as effective isolation became impossible, he was transferred under due precautions to a house in Braithwaite village, where he remained in quarantine until free from infection. But the village residents, many of whom received visitors into their houses during the tourist season, bitterly resented this invasion of Scarlet Fever in their midst which naturally was calculated to disperse rather than attract the public to this picturesque locality. Seaton a purveyor of milk had to temporarily discontinue its sale in consequence of Scarlet Fever in the family, and without sufficient house accommodation for isolation purposes. In a number of houses, in almost every hamlet and village in the Cockermouth Union, cases could be enumerated where, from the inadequate provision for infectious sickness, the contagion frequently becomes disseminated. either by the inmates or the patients themselves. Therefore it is my decided conviction that an Isolation Hospital is urgently required in the district as a sanitary defence for the better control of infectious complaints.

Isolation Hospital.

In October I reported a family suffering from Scarlet Fever, and in the peeling stage at Brandle How cottages, Above Derwent, for not notifying to me the nature of the illness from which the children suffered, and in November at Low Seaton, ascertained that a Mrs Plaskett exposed her infected child, likewise desquamating in Church Road; in both of these cases the Council did not consider a prosecution desirable, but requested the parents to be censured.

Croup.

A death from Membranous Croup occurred at Ruby Membranous Hill, Flimby in an infant, but the disease did not originate from insanitary surroundings. At Great Broughton, in December, two fatal cases from this complaint took place in children of the respective ages of 9 and 16 months. The dwelling in one case contained two bedrooms, but one was extremely damp from a structural defect near the roof, in the other case the cause was due to dentition and convulsions which terminated fatally. As to the remaining two cases of Membranous Croup in children at Little Broughton, when visited shortly after being notified they were found playing about the kitchen, evidently having suffered nothing more dangerous than a slight cold.

Diphtheria.

In April one of the Scarlet Fever patients at Braithwaite, a child aged 2 years subsequently developed a Diphtheritic sore throat, but nothing insanitary could be detected about

the premises. This case illustrates how closely allied those diseases are, but to be absolutely certain of the existence of Diphtheria a bacteriological investigation would be required for the discovery of the specific microbe. The second case was that of a child 4 years old, at Waterend farm, Loweswater, who developed Diphtheritic Croup which proved fatal in four days. Here the cause of the disease was a polluted domestic water supply, and a pure supply by gravitation from the hill-side is now laid on to the premises.

Enteric Fever

A miner aged 23 years and residing at Flimby Brow went to Abbey Town and Silloth to spend his Christmas holidays, and on his return home in January he was suffering from Enteric Fever. His residence and the immediate surroundings are sanitary, and it is surmised that he con-

tracted the disease while away on his pleasure trip.

A case of Typhoid Fever in a married female aged 61 years, proved fatal at Great Broughton in May, and the cause was a privy and ash-pit placed inside the passage leading to but separated from the kitchen by a wall. It was built there because there was no additional ground on which it could be erected, and the effluvia gained access inside the kitchen by percolating through the wall. This nuisance is now abated.

With two exceptions all the cases of Erysipelas reported existed in adults and were attributed to cold, while as regards these, one was due to a scald, and the other

caused by an injury to the right leg.

Measles:

Although Measles are not notified under the Act we sometimes receive intimation of their existence, as in the case of a girl at Seaton and newly arrived from Haltwhistle, where the dicease was contracted in December. After the usual period of isolation she returned to her home and the contagion did not spread. As this zymotic at present is epidemic in Maryport, the contagion was transmitted in one instance from that district to Town Head, Dearham, and in another to Seaview, Wyndham Row, in children five years of age.

Whooping Cough.

Towards the close of last year Whooping-cough was very prevalent in certain townships, and continued on the increase till the spring of this year, necessitating the closing of several infant schools for definite periods, causing a mortality of sixteen deaths, and all except one, in children under five years of age. When these 16 preventible deaths are referred to their various townships, they appear as follows:—Flimby, 4; Seaton, 5; Crosscanonby, 3; Dearham 3; and Tallantire 1.

As regards both of these infectious diseases which are not scheduled under the Act, their puplic control is a matter of considerable difficulty, owing to their highly contagious character at the very commencement or initial stage of the complaint, as when the child appears to suffer only from an ordinary cold, and before the characteristic whoop or rash is detected; so that when attending school the contagion is freely communicated to all susceptible children.

Schools are to be regarded as liable from their bringing large numbers of children together, to act as centres of rapid and extensive propagation of infectious disease among the pupils.

Not only children themselves suffering from Measles or Whooping cough, but also all members of the invaded household, should be excluded from school until danger of their communicating the disease to others has passed.

Sometimes prohibition of persons residing in house-holds invaded by measles or whooping-cough from attendance at work is a measure that may be adopted in instances where continuance of these persons at their occupations is likely to give rise to further spread of the disease.

Having received in April a complaint cencerning a cow-shed situated between two inhabited dwellings, and having carefully examined the premises, a report was submitted to the Council, directing their attention to certain structural defects in the byre and the remedial measures that ought to be adopted in order to mitigate the existing nuisance. Unless these sanitary requirements are complied with by the owner, I would recommend that this cowshed be discontinued as such in the future.

At Braithwaite, a house placed on the island and recently occupied by J Dixon as tenant, is thoroughly insanitary from its close proximity to a byre and manure midden. The wall which separates the kitchen from the cow-shed is damp from liquid sewage, and the bedroom is unceiled with a defective roof, which permits the ingress of rain. From its situation and structural defects this house is unfit to be occupied, and the tenant recently left it owing to its insanitary condition.

In Seaton village, as Whooping cough proved fatal to five children, an inspection of the houses was made, and in two nothing insanitary was detected except the unhealthy and debilitated appearance of one poor family, originally consisting of six children, now reduced to three in consequence of three deaths from this zymotic disease.

Insanitary Premises.

The third family lived in a most unhealthy habitation on Beck's Row, where two recent deaths in children from Whooping-cough occurred, and in order to preserve the lives of the remaining two children suffering from the disease, they were forthwith removed from the house until they were entirely convalescent. The passage leading to the staircase, the walls of the staircase, and both bedrooms were excessively damp, all the windows are fixed with small casements, but in the back bedroom there was neither a fire place nor a casement in the window, and the wood work was mostly in a rotten state. The landlady immediately complied with the instructions of the Sanitary Authority and placed these premises in an efficient state of repair. Sometimes I think the Council do not exactly realise the exceedingly deleterious results caused by insanitary dwellings through damp walls and insufficient ventilation, otherwise they would never hesitate in supporting the Sanitary Officials in their efforts to improve such unwholesome surroundings, and save their occupants from premature deaths.

A long standing nuisance exists at Quality Corner, as is the site of the closet and large open midden-stead perilously near the bedroom window of the cottage at the The Parish Council along with the end of the Row. Sanitary Officials met the owner, and it was arranged that the closets and ash-pits should be removed to a more suitable site inside the field above the cottages, but this contemplated improvement has not been carried into effect. Likewise the drain in front of the cottages, for the disposal of slop and surface water frequently gets blocked owing to the small size of the pipe, but by substituting for it a 9-inch pipe with the entrance protected by a large sized gully trap, it would permanently abate this nuisance. The road leading to these cottages, being a private road, is during most part of the Winter and Spring months a perfect quagmire, and stands in urgent need of improvement.

A one-roomed cottage situated here and occupied by an elderly female, was condemned as unfit to be tenanted

in consequense of its dilapidated state.

When inspecting Millstone Moor farm house, an antiquated and insanitary closet without any water flush was found on the first floor, and it was recommended to either remove it or effectually nail it down to prevent any effluvia inside the house. As the pump-well for domestic purposes is placed underneath the back kitchen, it did not appear to be sufficiently protected against contamination by

the slop drainage, which is conveyed in a stone culvert immediately across the well site, and when the drain got obstructed the sewage percolated into the well. Likewise the drainage from the cow-sheds, being defective created a serious nuisance, but it is satisfactory to state that all these sanitary defects have since then been remedied,

An inspection of the Grange, Loweswater, and tenanted by J. M. Murray, Esq., revealed the fact that the slop drainage and the soil pipe in connection with the water closet were imperfectly constructed, and most improperly laid, permitting the over flow from a cesspool to pollute the domestic water supply of the adjoining farm premises. Subsequently the landlord rectified these insanitary surroundings and placed this villa in a thorough state of repair.

I find from the inspector's return of sanitary work accomplished during the year, that structural defects in 43 houses were repaired, in 10 overcrowding was abated, 4 where ventilation was improved, 70 were sewered, 12 where the water supply was improved, and 1 house closed as

unfit for habitation.

This year an Act was passed conferring power on any The Cleansing local Authority to permit any person who shall apply of Persons' to the said Authority, on the ground that he is infested with vermin, to have the use free of charge of the apparatus which they possess for cleansing the person and his clothing,

and which does not pauperise the applicant.

The Guardiaus of the Cockermouth Union have made arrangements with the workhouse master, Cockermouth, to superintend the cleansing process of such person and clothing,

Since then I have been consulted about children infested with vermin, who have been attending school and recommended them to apply under the provisions of the above Act.

The sewerage of the South and East ends of the village of Crosby, and the villages of Allerby and Little Clifton have been completed during the year; that at Oughterside is in process of construction, and at Threapland and Bewaldeth

the contemplated drainage still remains in statu quo.

As the entire sewage of the village of Dearham is conveyed away in road-side surface channels, which finds numerous outlets in field gutters or into a running stream, the question of the sewerage of this large and populous village was prominently brought before this Council, but the subject evidently had no attraction for the members, and it was allowed to remain in abeyance. In several portions of the village the insanitary surroundings are

Sewerage.

nuisances injurious to health, and they cannot very well be suppressed unless a sewerage system is adopted.

The drainage of the villages of Grange and Rosthwaite in the township of Borrowdale was likewise under the consideration of the Council, and after the surveyor had prepared plans with an estimate of the cost in each instance, they were referred for the approval or otherwise of the Parish Council.

Water Supply.

Unless the inhabitants of Brigham occasionally suffered a temporary inconvenience from an inadequate water supply, which has since been remedied, the rest of the district was amply provided by the Crummock gravitation main within

the area of supply during the year.

As a large population in the Rural District obtain their domestic water supply from the Maryport gravitation main, and as the River Derwent is the original source from whence the water is derived, it is of vital importance that this river should be efficiently protected against pollution by sewage above the intake of the Maryport Waterworks, at

the Goat, Cockermouth.

In July, an inspection was made of the irrigation field, eleven acres in extent, at the outlet of the Keswick sewerage system. At the time of our visit the sewage was conveyed in earthenware carriers over one-half of this area. There did not appear to exist much downward filtration, as the liquid sewage stood in stagnant pools along the surface of the ground, the latter being chiefly composed of peat moss and growing an abundant

crop of rushes.

Owing to the colour and odour emitted from the sewage and its effluent, we formed the opinion that this sewage was not sufficiently purified by means broad irrigation over the land, as the effluent still retained an excess of organic impurities in suspension when uniting with the stream that conveys it into Bassenthwaite Lake. As both Cholera and Typhoid Fever are water borne diseases, a disastrous object-lesson on an alarming scale was this year exhibited at Maidstone, as to the incalculable mischief that may originate from the consumption of a water supply contaminated by feecal sewage, and the imperative necessity which exists of maintaining the sources of our domestic water supplies in an absolutely pure condition.

A subsequent inspection of the Keswick sewage irrigation field by a committee appointed by this Council, and accompanied by two members of the Maryport Urban District Council, along with the surveyor and myself, was performed on the 23rd October last, and their report fully confirmed the insanitary condition of this sewage outlet. At the next Council Meeting it was resolved that the Keswick Urban Council be requested to abate this nuisance forthwith.

As the stream which provides the domestic water supply of Strawberry How farm as well as that of the dairy cattle, was found polluted by the sewage from the respective farm-yards of Westray and Scales, Embleton, the owners were requested forthwith to divert this sewage on the land.

In comparison with 1896 deaths due to Phthisis show Tuberculosis. a slight decrease, with an annual rate of 0.53 per 1,000; and other forms of tuberculosis have likewise decreased during the year, possibly the result of those structural improvements in insanitary dwellings which reflect so much credit on the excellent sanitary work accomplished by our assiduous and courteous inspector (Mr Ellwood) throughout the year.

As only 35 deaths were referred to the respiratory organs, these represent the low annual rate of 1.32 per 1,000, against 1.90 for 1896. Deaths assigned to infantile diseases of nutrition are exactly the same as last year, but those due to senility or old age show a considerable increase.

Deaths due to accident are five in excess of the numbers so referred in the prior year, and in 10 cases the cause of death was ill defined or not specified with the low rate of 3.1 per cent of total deaths.

In pursuance of the Dairies, Cow-sheds, and Milk Shops Order 1885, there were 55 purveyors of milk on the register, who generally complied with the bye-laws.

Both the inspector and myself made repeated systematic inspections of the district, and all nuisances and other injurious influences deleterious to the public health were submitted in monthly reports for the consideration of the Council. Appended to this report will be found several Statistical Tables, along with the sanitary work accomplished by the inspector during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,
JOHN ROBERTSON, M.D.,
Medical Officer of Health.

Papcastle, Cockermouth, 7th January, 1898. (T)--1----1---1---



COCKERMOUTH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

VITAL STATISTICS

OF THE DISTRICT,

AND

WORK OF THE INSPECTOR.

For the Year, 1897,

PREPARED BY

JOHN ROBERTSON, M.D.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

And accompanying his Annual Report.

THE MINESTER OF THE PERSON OF TODAY AUTO

, = 12 ... 12 ... 13 ... 13 ... 13 ... 13 ... 13 ... 13 ... 13 ... 13 ... 13 ... 13 ... 13 ... 13 ... 13 ... 13

2011 11 7

-10-11-1

part of the second of the seco

TABLE I-BIRTHS.

Total number of Births for the Four Quarters, Male and Female, Legitimate and Illegitimate, Birth-rate per 1.000 Population for the entire District, and four Registration Districts and percentage of Illegitimate to total Births, compared with previous years.

	of of		7681	5.3	6.9	4.5	, č	5.3
	ot: imat		9681	5.7	5.6	3.8	6.7	5.4
	Per cent: o Illegitimate.		9681	2.9	6-4	4.5	6.8	0.9
6	Pe II		L 681	ස ච	9.17	3.9	8.6	7.2
			8681	20.3	28.7	31.4	35.1	30.8
	9 .		₹68T	17.0	22 2	31.3 31.4	33.0	9.8
,	Kate per 1,000 population.			20.7	24.7 2	33.4	30.8	28.7 28.6 30.8
	e per	4	9681					
	Kat	4	9681	16 8 21.79	26-3 23-78	29.5 28.47	28.731.75	27.5
			1681	16 8	26.3	29.5	28.7	90-97
_	1 60	969		83	185	219	453	946.26.06 27.57
	100	1 7 7 7		75	158	218	428	879
	000	0601 8601 0601 0601	TOTALS	02	160	253	283	746
	1 300	020	TO,	74	155	200	293	722
	1001	1/100		58	153	210	267	889
		7	Feams	67	14	<u> </u>	17.0	38
BIRTHS.	legitin	-	Males		22	Ħ	o	12
BIB	Legitimate Illegitimate	sə	Femal	30	73	93	134	.330
	egitin		səls M	26	64	109	103	308
			क्षा क्ष	24	99	56	80	174
				12	40	48	02	170 1
	_	nar		101	45	61	7.1	1
		ngr				45	89	7 187
	191	arn	9 tal	12	32	4	9	157
	DISTRICTS	With populations to the	middle of 1897	KESWICK, Sub-registra- tion District, entirely rural, 3,440	COCKERMOUTH, do chiefly rural, partially mining, 6,563	WORKINGTON, do., chiefly mining, partially rural, 7,104	MARYPORT, do., chiefly mining, with Urban Townshirs, 9,288	Entire year 26,395

TABLE II.-DEATHS

Total number of Deaths from all causes, in the entire District of the Cockermouth Union Rural Sanitary Authority, Male and Female, in the Four Quarters of the Year, and Death Rate per 1,000 Population as compared with previous years

tion	1892	12.5	13.8	13.3	15.0	14.0	
opula	8681	11.4	11.9	13.8	14.1	13.2	
per 1,000 population	₹681	9.3	13.8	14.2	12.1	12.5	
er 1,	9681	13.0	12.7	14.3	12.0	12.9	
Rate I	9681	6.7 1	12.5	12.5	14.8	12.5	
	population	11.6	11.71	13.2 1	11.8.1		
Year	Totals Rate per 1,000	40 1	77 1	94 1	110	321 12.16	
Entire	Females	19	36	45	67 1		
邑	səlsM	21	41	49	43	10.4 154 167	
ter	Rate per 1,000	8.1	12.9	11.8	0.6	10.4	
Quarter	Totals			21	21	69	
	E, emyjes	4- &	10 10 20	10	615	9.6 31 38	
4th	Males			1111		631	
Quarter	Rate per 1,000 noitsing	12.7	8.5	10 1	0.6	6	
ับลา	Totals	6 111	*4	8 18	21	64	
	Females		410		8 13 21	37	. (
3rd	sə[sM	- J		5 10		427 37	
2nd Quarter	Rate per 1,000 noistludog	12.7	16.6	13:0	8.7	12.4	
uar	Totals Totals				50		1
J Q	Females	3 11	9 27	Ħ	8 20	31	
2nc	Males	∞	18	مه ت	12	51	
er	population	12.7	9.7 18	17.4 13 11 24	20.6 12	0.9	
art	Rate per 1,000	111	16	31	48	96_1	2
1st Quarter	Totals		7 1			121	
1st	Females	4-	0	20		5-6	
	səfsM			04.1	88.1	954	
noitali 768.	uqoq bətsmits L to əlbbim ot	3,440	6,563	7,104 15 16	9,288 17 31	26,395 45 61 106 16.0 51 31 82	
		Sub—registration irely rural	chiefly	chieffy	chiefly		
		str		eh L			
	•	regi	o., ning	ıra	shij	tric	
	To.		d, d	do, y rı	do wnsl	Dis	
	DISTRICT	ESWICK, Sub—regi District, entirely rural	COCKERMOUTH, do., rural, partially mining	WORKINGTON, do,, mining partially rura	RYPORT, do with Urban Townships	Sanitary District.	
	ISI	ent	OU tia	TO	T.	nita	
	D)K,	RM. par	N G G	OR	Sar	
		KESWICK, District, e	χΈJ al,	pin.	MARYPORT. with Urbar		
		EST	rur	OR	AR	Entire	
		X	Ö		X	1,	

* 2 Imported Cases.

TABLE III.

Death-rate in each Township

	1						* •				
	DISTRICTS AND TOWNSHIPS	Estimated population to middle of 1897	Total Deaths		nth	Rate	per	1000) poj	p u la:	tion.
		Estin	1897	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890
	1. KESWICK RURAL	3440	40	11.6	6.74	13.0	9.3	11.4	$\frac{-}{12.5}$	15.0	15.8
ęn.	Bewaldeth and Snittlegarth Bassenthwaite St. John's Castlerigg, & Wythburn Under Skiddow Borrowdale Above Derwent Skiddaw	74 581 875 282 571 1101 6	4 5 4 4 4 8 15	54.0 8·6 4·5 17·2 14·0 13·6	7·0 4·6 8·6 10·5	19.7 30.1 14.1	12.7 7.1 14.0 9.5 10.2	14.5 8.0 12.0 11.5 14.0	4.5 28.0 9.7	15.9	25·8 8·7
	2 COCKERMOUTH RURAL	6563	77	11.7	$\frac{-}{12.58}$	12.7	 13·8	11.9	 13·8	17:4	16.8
	Embleton Wythop. Setmurthy Lorton Brackenthwaite Loweswater and Mockerkin Whinfell Buttermere Mosser Brigham Eaglefield Blindbothel Isel Old Park Sunderland Isel, Blindcrake, and Redmain Bridekirk Papcastle and Goat Little Broughton Great Eroughton 3 WORKINGTON RURAL Seaton Camerton Ribton Greysouthen Little Clifton Gaeat Clifton Workington [Rural] Winscales Dean, Deanscales, &c. Stainburn	396 112 165 377 118 343 100 97 89 843 258 75 78 67 302 117 668 836 1522 7104 3332 265 28 548 512 980 276 107 790 266	2 1 2 5 2 6 1 1 2 8 3 2 2 2 1 1 1 5 13 20 	7.8 24.4 21.7 9.3 12.6	9·1 7·8 14·5 9·7 16·4 22·5 28:0 10·2	16·6 11·4	5·2 17.8 21·4 5·3 8·4 14·7 10 51·5 22·4 10·8 16·1 12·8 6·7 8·9 15·3 15·7 17·9 14·2 15·0 16 12·7 17·7 18·7 7·6 9·0 11·3	$\begin{array}{c}$	$\begin{array}{c}\\ 10.6\\ 17.8\\ 7.1\\ 7.9\\ 8.4\\ 20.7\\ 10.3\\ 19.7\\ 40.3\\ 13.3\\ 51.2\\ 16.1\\ 17.1\\ 9.3\\ 10.9\\ 18.2\\ 11.4\\ -\\ 13.3\\ -\\ 5.5\\ 4\\ 18.3\\ 11.8\\ 6.2\\ 19.1\\ 9.8\\ 11.7\\ \end{array}$	7·9 7·1 21·9 16·9 14·7 10·5 12·3 13·3 12·8 20·5 9·3 12·6 30·4 20·0	15·5 25 5·6 13·0 8·1 4·7·2 43·4 13·1 26·3 18·4 6·9 10·9 14·9 29·4 8·9 10·8 13·4 33·6 - 17·8 - 16·2 15·6 15·0 15·8 27 8 9·7 17·6 39·1
	4 MARYPORT RURAL	9288	110	$\frac{-}{11.8}$	4.84		21.1	 14·1	15.0	 18 · 9	18.8
	Dovenby Talleutire Gilcrux Plumbland and Parsonby Bothel and Threapland Oughterside and Allerby Crosby, Crosscanonby, and Birkby Dearham Flimby	243 230 612 694 396 596 1362 2605 2550	3 5 3 5 7 18 35 34	13·0 8·2 4·3 12·6 11·7 13·2 13·4	14·9 14·6 12·7 13·5	$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	13·0 22·1 14·7 28·4 13·6 11·1 9·2	12·6 8·0 80·6 22·0 12·9 13·6 14·7	12.6 17.3 17.3 19.4 10.3 10.2 12.7	20·9 21·7 19·2 23·8 10·3 3·4 12·4 18·0	21·7 16·3 21·3 13·1 16·4 21·0 14·3 18·1 20·1
-	Total in Entire District	26395	321	12.16	2.52	12.9	12.9	[3·2]	14.0 1	7.8	17.7

TABLE IV.

Deaths in each Township and Registration District, and in the entire District according to the Classification of the Registrar General.

ORDERS AND CLASSES OF DISEASES.	ENTIRE DISTRICT	KESWICK TOTAL	Bewaldeth, &c	Bassenthwaite	St. John's, &c	Under Skiddaw	Borrowdale	Above Derwent	Skiddow	COCKERMOUTH Totl	Embleton			Lorton	Brackenthwaite	2 Loweswater	Wimfell	1	Nosser
Total Deaths	321	40	4	5	4	4	8	$\frac{15}{}$	_	77	2	1	$\frac{2}{-}$	5	2	— —	1		_
1. Zymotic II. Constitutional III. Local Diseases IV. Levelopmental V. Violence and Uncertified	32 52 148 59 30		2	8	1	. 3	5	13		3 16 40 11 7	2	1			1 1	1 1 3 1	1	1	2
ORDER Smallpox Measlcs Scarlet Fever Diphtheria Membranous Croup Whooping Cough Fever Enteric Other Other Zymotics										1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-					1			
Cancer Phthisis Other forms of Tuberculosis Rheumatic Fever Gout Anæmia and Dropsy Diabetes Mellitus		4 . 6 . 1 .	3 . 1	•		1				- -				1		1			
Diseases of Nervous System , Organs of spec'l sense , Circulating system , Respiratory , Digestive , Urinary , Organs of Generation , Locomotion , Integumentary Sys.	2 3 2	5 	7 5 5 1 1 1 1	1	1 2		21	2 2	4 3 2 3		0 7 7 2 1	1 .		1			1		1
ORDER Child-birth and Metri Diseases of Nutrition Old Age	1 2	26									1 4 6		•		•		•	•	
Order Suicide V. Suicide Accident or negligence Ill. defined and not Specified Cause		5 15 10	1 3 2	1	1	1		1	1		1 5 1				1 1 .		1		1

TABLE IV. (continued).

Deaths in each Township and Registration District, and in the entire District, according to the Classification of the Register-General,

Brigham		1	Isal Old Park	Sunderland	Isel, Blindcrake&c	Bridekirk	Papeastle & Goat	Elittle Broughton	Great Broughton	WORKINGTOE Totl	Seaton	Camerton	Ribton	Greysouthen	Little Clifton	Great Clifton	Stainburn	Winscales	Dean &c	Workington Kural	UMARYPORT Total	Dovemby	Tallentire		Plumbland	Bothel &c	oughterside, &c.		er Deaeham	Flimby
	3	3 2	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ - \end{vmatrix}$. 1	— T		_		$\frac{20}{2}$	_		_			-				10 —	6		• •	3	$\frac{5}{-}$	3	5	_			
1 2 1	1 2	2	$igg _2$	1	1		1 3 1 -	1 10 2	4 8 5 1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 9 \\ 13 \\ 45 \\ 23 \\ 4 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 3 \\ 17 \\ 7 \\ 2 \\ - \end{array}$	1 -		4 4 1	$1 \\ 2 \\ 1$	2 6 11 5	1 1	1	1 5 4	1 2 I 1	18 18 36 25 13	• •	2	1 2 2 	1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \cdot \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \cdot \cdot \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ - \end{array}$	3 5 5 2 3	5	10 3 10 6 5
		• •		• •				• •	1	1 5	5	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• •		1		• •		• •	1 2 11	• •	4	• •		• • •			3	1 2 4
				• •					1	1 2	1					1				1	4	• •	L						1	3
*1	1			• • •		• •	1	• •	3 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	1 1 1	• •		• •	1	2 2 1	1	• •	1	1	7 4 2 3	• •		1	1	2	1	2	1 1 2	
••	1	-				-		1 	2	$\frac{1}{12}$	5	• •	_	··· 1	1			• • •	-	• •	2 - 13	• •		•••	1	••		1	1	• •
1	1		1	1	1		*2	1 2 1	1	5 12 11 3 1	1 6 3 2	1		1 1 1	1	2 4 3 1	1	1	1	1	5 11 4 3		1	2		1	1 1	2 1 1 1	2 3 2	3 1 5
2		1 1 1				• 0		2	4	1 7 15	1 1 5	1		4	1	4				1	$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\15\\8 \end{bmatrix}$	•. •		2	1	2	2	2	1 3 6	1 4 1
1		• •	}			•	1	• •	1	2 1 1	1	• •		1		• •	1	• •		1	1 6 6					• •	2	1	2	1 2 2

TABLE V.

Deaths in Entire District and Four Registration Districts, in Œtal Periods arranged according to the Classification of Registrar-General.

]					D.						r R	$\overline{\mathbf{D}}$
			1			GES		-	_			ES		-
		o o	-	1	1		10	-	-	1	1		101	
		EATHS.	20	120	15	1 1	65	apagadn	E.	_ k0	15		r 65	Sp.
ORDERS AND CLASSE	S	EA	VEST	D.	er	dei	under	ಸ	DEATHS.		1	under	under	upwara
of Diseases.					nd	an	un	<u>} </u>	E E	בין ל	nd	E I	an	dn
		IR IS	1 5		n	and under	and	- 11-	1 :	֚֓֞֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֟֓֓֟֟֟֓֓֟֟֟֟֓֓֟֟֟֓֓֓֓֟֟֟֓֓֟֟֓֓֟֟֜֟֓֓֟֟֟֓֓֓֓֡֟֟	n	and	and	and
		ENTIRE	Under	and	and under				LOTAL	and under	and under	5 a		
		田		-	10	15	25	3			10	12	25	GO
TOTAL DEATHS		321	10	4	3 8	3	12,1	18	77]	1	5 8	3 4	23	31
TOTAL ZYMOTIC		32	2.	•	1			1	3	1	1		1	
Smallpox											.			[
Measles											Ì			
Scarlet Fever	• •	2	1.		1.	•								
Diphtheria	• •	1				•		j	1	- 1	1			• •
Membranous Croup	• •	$\begin{vmatrix} 4 \\ 16 \end{vmatrix}$			•				1	1.		• •		• •
Whooping Cough	• •	10			•				1				1	
Fever Enteric Other	• •	1											1	
Diarrhea	• •	5												
Erysipelas	• •	. •												
Other Zymotics	• •	3	1	•	•	•		1			•	_		
ToTAL CONSTITUTIONAL	• •	52	5		1 .		2	2	16		-	2	9	5
Cancer		22	3				1	2	9				4	5
Phthisis	• •	14							4			1		
Other Tuberculosis	• •	6	1	••	1.		1	1	1		+		1	
Rheumatic Fever	c •	5		• •					1	•	•		1	• •
Gout Anæmia and Dropsy	• •	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\4 \end{vmatrix}$	1	• •	1	•	1		1	•	•	li	1 1	
Diabetes Mellitus	• •	1												
	• •			_		_ _					_ _	_		_
TOTAL LOCAL DISEASES		148	27	4	1	3	6	13	40	6	4	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ - & - \end{bmatrix}$	8	19
Diseases of Nervous Sys		45	7	1		1	1	4	13	3	1	1	. 2	7
,, Organs of Spec	ial Sense													
,, Circulating Sys	stem	27					1	6	10	1		$1 \cdot \cdot$	100	8
,, Respiratory	,,	35 27		$\frac{2}{1}$	1.	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	7	2	2	1.	0	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$
Thingur	,,	9		Т		1	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	F	2	4	1			اك
,, Organs of Ge	neration	3	_	• •			1		1					1
,, Organs of Loc		1				1								
,, Integumentary		1												
The state of the s		-	-	_			_	-	1 1		- -	- -	-	
Total Developmental		59					-		11	3	• •		. 3	5
Child-birth and Metria	• •	4	F						1				. 1	
Diseases of Nutrition	• •	26							4				- 1	
Old Age		29	}			•			6		• • .	•	. 1	5
TOTAL VIOLENT DEATHS		30	$\frac{1}{6}$				4	2	7	1	• •	1	1 2	2
Suicide		-	5 1				1		1 1				. 1 1	
Accident or Negligence		1					2	1		1		1		1
Ill-defined & not specifi	ed cause						1	1	N i			1.		1

TABLE V. (continued.)

Deaths in Entire District and Four Registration Districts, in Œtal Periods arranged according to the Classification of the Registrar-General.

	10	V.c.) Yr T	N 7.00	TI 0.5-	R. 3	D) ,	VT .			D =	-
100	\ \ \ -	V O1	3 K I				υ. -		VIAR			R. D).
		-	1	A	GES	001	_		-		GES		_
Opposed to Control	IS.		10	7.0	i 1	1 1	upwards	<u> 5</u> 2	<u> </u>	0	1 25	1 17	sp.
ORDERS AND CLASSES OF DISEASES	DEATHS.	Vear	E.	under	ide e	under	wa	D еатня	year		del	under	upwards
	DE		ıl 🖺	l L	an	a	n	DE	1-4	מנו	an	an	dn
	AL.	P.	and under	and	and under	and	and	AL	Inder	and under	and under	and	and
	TOTAL	Under	B.1	5.			65	TOTAL	Juc		3 1,0		65 a
Tana Day	17.							1	100	- \c	0.1		
Total Deaths	94	22	2 6	5 5	0	$\frac{262}{1-1}$	39 [110	37	9 -	3 5	327	3I
TOTAL ZYMOTIC	9	9	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	2 8	3		1	18	6	7	2	1	$\frac{}{2}$
Smallpox		-	<u> </u>	-	-	- -		<u> </u>		- -	-		
Measles								•••				1 1	•
Scarlet Fever		• •						1	\ \		1		
Diphtheria Membranous Croup	1	, .		1				••			1		
Whooping Cough	5	2	2 2	7				$\frac{2}{11}$	5	$\frac{1}{6}$	1		•
Favor Enteric				• •				• •		•			
Diarrhœa	1	i						• •	.	•	• •		
Erysipelas	1				1			4	1.	•		1	2
Other Zymotics	2			1	h.		1		1				
TOTAL CONSTITUTIONAL	13	11		1	3	7	1	18	1	1	-	8	5
Cancer	9	-	-	-			!		-	-		_	-
Phthisis	$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 6 \end{vmatrix}$				2	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 4 \end{vmatrix}$	1	$\frac{7}{4}$			1	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 3 \end{vmatrix}$	5
Other Tuberculosis	2	1		1				2		\mathbf{i}	$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$		
Rheumatic Fever Gout	1	• •				1		3	1.	•	1	2	
Anæmia and Dropsy	1				1			\dot{z}	•	•		2	
Diabetes Mellitus												٠.	
Total Local Diseases	45	— 11	4	_ 1	2	-15 1	-!}	20		_			-
				_			_,	36	12	$\cdot \mid 1$	13	11 1	2
Diseases of Nervous System	12	2		1	1	3	5^{\dagger}_{\parallel}	13	6.	. 1		2	4
" Organs of Special Sense " Circulating Systen	5	• •		• •	1	i	3	•		•			
,, Respiratory,	12	4	4				2	5 11	5	•		3 9	2 4 1
" Digestive "	11	5				5	1	4	1			$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	1
,, Urinary ,,	3	• •		• • •		3		3				$2 \mid 1$	i
organs of Generation Grans of Locomotion]	• •		• •		1		• •					1
., Integumentary Systen	1				1			••	• •		• •		
TI D	23	7				1 1 5	5	$\frac{\cdot}{25}$	5	-		2 8	-
Child-birth and Metria					-		-	-					-
Diseases of Nutrition	7	7		• •		1		$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 15 \end{vmatrix} 1$	٠.			2	
0174	7 2			•		15		191	5			8	-
TOTAL VIOLENT DEATHS	4		-		-	3 1	- .	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1				
Suicide	-				J	- -					1	$\begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ - \end{bmatrix}$	
Accident or Negligence	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$.			• •		$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$		1				1	
Ill-defined & not specified cause	1				1	. 1	1	$\begin{vmatrix} 6 \\ 6 \end{vmatrix}$	$2 \stackrel{ }{1}$		1	$\begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$	
						-				1.5	• • 1	1 4	

f 24TABLE VI.

	20												ı
· ·	years					IATO!	L 23	7 33	16 61	28	46 64	97	
Rural District, classified	under 5			səs1	Basid	other	₹ 5	3 21	10	15	27	55	
ssi						səmlu	20 I	: ന	H.4		: 9	1 4 1	
ila	en –				Y	zuənyu		::	: :	:	: : !		
	children Sy					Heart Di		<u></u>	H 6	:10	10	$\frac{1}{26}$	
ict	sy Chi	Pleuri	29 'BI	uomuə		ridonors.		භ හ <u>ා</u>	्य ग्र	∞ 4 1	<u> </u>	128	
str	of -	. 100				sisinting		: :	: ন্যা	9	4	14:	
Di	deaths			.TOI	vo'4 oic	gpenmag	15	: :	: ⊢	\vdash	7 : 1	- 00	
ا ا	ear		Λ	retrer.	r & Dy	swdrraiC	[4		: :	d :	H co	03.00	}
ur				पुझ	noO gi	aiqooilV		::	: :	4-	日:1	15	
	din _					səlssəlv		: :		::		<u>:</u> :	
Union lities	uis				sr	degisyr£		<u> </u>	· :			<u>:</u> :	
ni tie	ng					Sholera		: :		•	•		
ermouth Unio	Causes distinguishing Fevers					erpera			•				
th oc	auses di Fevers				ä	uisqsləs	∞ I						
Cockermouth	use					ontinuc							İ
nd	ca			biod	IqyT re	o oiretae				: :	: :		
zer a.	peu					snydkj		<u>:</u>		::	: :	20	old
Cock	oir 			dnoag		reidarely			<u> </u>	-: -			VS
C C	su b joined					redadqiC		:-		: :			3 days
e e						Scarlatir			:	• :	: -		
ı ti	ron				Σ	oqlismö	3	::	: :	• :	• •		-1-
Year 1897, in the	Mortality from						٠.	Under 5 5 npwds	Under 5 5 upwds	Under 5 5 upwds	Under 5 5 upwds	Under 5 5 upwds	
ar 1 g to	opposition. III.			•sn:	บโพสเ	pur gg	h	18 5	31 5	29 5	31	109 5	
	A SE		}										
g the Year	CAUSES AT	70		.65	nnger	25 and	6	12	23	26	52	88	
ing t		Subjoined Ages.		.55.	nnger	bas 31	f.	, :	4	9		13	
dur	MO3	INED		.61	ınger	n pur g	e	ಣ	ಣ	20	ಣ	14	
aths	Mortality from all	UBJOI		•2	nder ?	r bas I	d	က	70	9	6	23	
Dea	TALL	0 2			year.	Un-ler J	C	4	11	22	37	74	
le of	Mor				.ges.	A Ils tA	9	40	22	94	110	321	
(A) Table of Deaths during the accor			1es		ties.		۸	Rural	thRural	ton Rur.		Totals	
)			Names	of .	Localities.		<i>a</i>	Keswick Rural	Cockerm'thRural	Workington Rur.	Maryport Rural	To	

TABLE

	and the same of th							SLE	. •	11.						
coming to the knowledge Sanitary District and Localities.	1	-														-1
wle	THE				-											
knd ict	1 -		Erysipelas	11	1	:	:	:	4	•	ಣ	:	•	1	. 12	-
the jistri ities	COMING F HEAT		Cholera	10		:	:	•	:	:	•	•	:		• •	-
ng to the tary Distri- Localities	, CO		Puerperal	6.	, 1	•		:	:	•					: :	-
coming to the kn Sanitary District and Localities.	LOCALITY, COMING TO OFFICER OF HEALTH	ro.	Relapsing	.00	-	:	:	•	1,	:	•	:	:		• •	-
			Continued	2	1	:	•	:	•	•	:	:	•	1 :	•	
Sickness he Rural ises, Ages	IN EACH MEDICAL	E.	Typhod .	9		•	•	•	H	•	:	:			67	
	ſ		Typhus	70	1	•	:	:	•	•	•	:				
	SICKNESS E OF THE		Membranous Group	4		•		4	•	•	•	H	•	1 20	•	
5 ~	SICK		Diptheria	ന	1		:	y—I	:	:	•	:	•	27	:	
189 189	ES OF		Scarlation	27	1.	<u> </u>	19	•	CJ	70	9	5	<u></u>	123	36	
Zear Vrdir	CASES OF S		Smailpox	Н		•	•	:	•	•	•	:	:	1:	:	1
during the Year 189 assified according to	NEW CASES RNOWES	ç	Aged under 6 1970 10	ø		Under 5	gpwdn g	Under 5	g upwds	Under 5	spwdn g	Under 5	spwdn g	Under 5	5 upwds	
- TO	*817	taris	I betetsigeA	p		58		153		210		267		1 -	889	~ Juna
Healt Inion,	ATION AGES.	gqje	tim of batsmit of 1897.	sH .		3,440		6,563		7,104	٠	9,288		1 0	26,395	0000
ficer of nouth t	POPULATION AT ALL AGES		Census 1891.	9		4,254		6,321		6,861		12,469			29,909 2	one die
of the Medical Officer of Health of the Cockermouth Union, c			Nmes of Localities	a		Keswick Rural		Cockermouth Rural		Workington Rurul		Maryport Rural		, [o+o]	Control	The notification of infections disease is sommificant in the
<u>्</u> न										,						The

TABLE VIII.

		<u> </u>
RETURN OF WORK DONE for the year ending December 31st, 1897, BY WILLIAM ELLWOOD, Inspector.	Privies and Ashpits built, altered. Privies and Ashpits cleans Drains made or repaired. Traps puts in. Channels made or repaire Drains or Channels cleans Structural defects of hous Houses closed. Ventilation improved. Ventilation improved. Ventilation improved. Water Supply improved. Pigs and other animals repoultry removed. Middens removed. Other Nuisances. TOTALS. Nuisances reported in 1899 yet abated.	Dairies registered during 1897.
Above Derwent Braithwaite Newlands Thornthwaite Borrowdale Blindbothel & Whinifell Brackenthwaite Brigham Buttermere Camerton & Ribton Clifton (Great) Clifton (Little) Pardshaw, Deanscales, and Dean Ullock and Branthwaite Eaglesfield Embleton, Wythop and Setmurthy Flimby Greysouthen Lorton Loweswater, Mosser and Mockerkin Thackthwaite Seaton Stainburn and Winscales Workington Rural Allerby and Oughterside Bassenthwaite Bewaldeth and Sunderland Blindcrake, Isel and Redmain Bothel and Threapland Bridekirk and Dovenby Broughton (Great) Broughton (Great) Broughton Moor and Wyndham Row Crosscanonby, Crosby and Villa Dearham and Craika Gilcrux, Bullgill and Greengill Isel Old Park Millbeck and Applethwaite Under Skiddaw Papeastle and The Goat Plumbland and Warthole Parsonby and Arkleby St. John's, Legburthwaite & Wytheburn Tallentire	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1
TOTALS	57 2440 36 114 17 278 43 1 49 4 10 70 12 52 12 235 63 3493 27	_

Number o	f Nuisances	abated	by Statutory No	otices,	2531
3,7	9.9	,,	Peremptory	,,	42
22	,,	2.9	Verbal	77	920
	•				3493

Number of Milksellers on Register ..

55



